

recognised the British birds as discrete from those of the continent under the name *F. c. gengleri* Kleinschmidt, overlooking the fact that the said name of 1909 is an infrasubspecific epithet, and as such is not available in nomenclature.

Article 50 (c) (i) of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 3rd edition, 1985, specifies that "if an infrasubspecific name [proposed prior to 1961] that otherwise satisfies the criteria of availability is used for a species or subspecies, the author is the one who first so uses it". Consequently, the trinomen *F. c. gengleri* is to be attributed to Hens & van Marle, who elevated Kleinschmidt's form. nov. to that of a subspecies in *Orgaan der Club van Nederlandsche Vogelkundigen*, 6, No. 2, 1933, pp. 49–58, the type-locality Hampstead, London, England. Apart from the indigenous British Isles populations, *F. c. gengleri* has been introduced to the southwestern Cape Province of South Africa and the islands of New Zealand. The type of the subspecies dealt with here is in the Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, and is No. 399 in the Kleinschmidt collection housed in that centre.

I am grateful to Dr Renate van den Elzen of the Museum Alexander Koenig for her ready help in this enquiry.

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30 September 1992

A NEW NAME FOR *MYRMECIZA IMMACULATA BERLEPSCHI*
(FORMICARIIDAE)

With the transfer of *Pyriglena* (later *Sipia*) *berlepschi* Hartert, 1898, to the genus *Myrmeciza* (see Robbins & Ridgely 1991, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 111: 11–18), the name *Myrmeciza berlepschi* Ridgway, 1909 (now used for a valid subspecies of *M. immaculata*) becomes preoccupied. We therefore rename the latter form as follows:

Myrmeciza immaculata macrorhyncha, nom. nov. for *Myrmeciza berlepschi* Ridgway, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 22 (1909): 74, preoccupied in *Myrmeciza* by *Pyriglena berlepschi* Hartert, *Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.* 7 (1898): xxix. We chose the name *macrorhyncha*, as the large bill is one of the prominent characters that distinguishes trans- from cis-Andean birds.

We thank Niels Krabbe for pointing out this nomenclatural problem, and, once again, we are indebted to Kenneth Parkes for his inestimable advice on nomenclatural protocol.

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14 October 1992